

MINNESOTA MEN CAN'T VOTE FOR FIRST CHOICES

New Primary Law Bars
Naming of Hughes,
Roosevelt or Root.

STATE DELEGATES
WILL BE DIVIDED

Republicans Will Split Between
Justice and Colonel, and
Either Can Win.

By HOWARD D. HADLEY.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

Minneapolis, March 6.—Bewildered by the idiotic and contradictory provisions of what is admitted even by its own framers as the most foolish direct primary law ever put together, and deprived of any opportunity to indicate their real choice for President by the refusal of Hughes, Root and Roosevelt to allow the use of their names, the Republican voters of Minnesota will go to the polls a week from tomorrow and elect twenty district delegates and four delegates-at-large to the Republican National Convention at Chicago. Ostensibly the delegates will be for Cummins, but, as "The Minneapolis Tribune" said editorially a few days ago, if the voters of Minnesota thought that the voters in other states would conclude from this that Minnesota was for Cummins for President they would proceed to "knock the harm out of harmony."

Following the December meeting of the national committee the stand-patting of the party, encouraged, it is said, by Mr. Root himself, made elaborate preparations to bring about the election of a Root delegate to Chicago, but on Christmas Eve they were thunderstruck by the receipt of a message from the ex-Senator asking that his name be withdrawn from the primary list.

A group of younger and more progressive Republicans then started a movement to put Justice Hughes's name on the ballot, but just about that time Hughes temporarily declined to allow the use of his name in Nebraska, and that plan failed. Then Colonel Roosevelt declined to allow his name to be used. To paraphrase a slang expression, the Republicans of Minnesota were "all balled up and no place to go."

Confusion Worse Confounded.

To make confusion worse confounded, Governor Johnson of California, after it was too late under the law to get any one else, declined to allow the use of his name as a Progressive candidate for President.

Republicans for the Progressives have any way of expressing their choice except by voting for Cummins or Eastbrook. Fortunately, or unfortunately, there is no enrolled name of any voter who asks for a Republican ballot may have one under this remarkable statute.

If United States Senator Knute Nelson had been born in this country, instead of the bleak little hamlet of Voss, Norway, on the rugged coast of Norway, Minnesota would have a real candidate for President, for the venerable Senator holds a unique place in the hearts of the people of his state, and he is regarded here at least as sound Presidential timber.

A month ago Senator Nelson was writing home that he thought it would be impossible to persuade Hughes to accept the nomination. Now he is writing his close friends in this state that he believes that neither Hughes nor any other American can refuse to accept the nomination.

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Delegates.

A careful examination of the lists of candidates for district delegates to the Republican National Convention, after confidential talks with three or four of the shrewdest and most experienced political observers in the state, warrants the prediction that Minnesota will send to the Republican National Convention one genuine Cummins man, eleven anti-Root delegates, and eight delegates who will be more than eager to vote for Roosevelt at the first chance. It is not asserted that all the eleven anti-Roosevelt men would refuse to vote for the Colonel if he seemed bent under all the circumstances, but some of them would certainly do so with a wry face. Yet it is remarkable how the feeling of bitterness against Roosevelt is spreading.

Of the four delegates-at-large, two likely will be very friendly to Roosevelt and two will be of the other brand. All of the twenty-four delegates from Minnesota, however, would vote for Hughes with great enthusiasm. By the time the convention meets it would surprise no one here if all were ready and willing to vote for either Hughes or Roosevelt, whichever then seemed to be the stronger.

In 1912 Roosevelt carried Minnesota, the vote standing: Roosevelt, 125,866; Wilson, 106,426; Taft, 64,232.

Either Roosevelt or Hughes would carry Minnesota this year with a whoop, as Wilson is no stronger than he was four years ago. On the whole, the Republican vote will be between the two, as it was in 1912.

Wilson Not in Favor.

Wilson has kept the country out of war and he has brought about the enactment of a good banking and currency law. Against that is set down his underdog tariff law, his execrable Mexican policy, his weak and wobbly foreign policy, and his failure to uphold and strengthen the administration of the civil service.

Of the 400,000 odd voters in Minnesota there are about 60,000 Germans, about 100,000 Swedes and 100,000 Norwegians, and about 150,000 Yankees and men of other nationalities. The Germans and the Swedes are pro-Germans. Sweden fears Russia. The Norwegians are inclined to favor the Allies as against the Germans, who are mostly Democrats, and the Swedes will be between the devil and the deep blue sea represented by T. R. and the wailing Woodrow W. The Swedes like Roosevelt, and they like Hughes. They are an independent, courageous people, with an undying hatred of bosses and bossism. They know just what Hughes or Roosevelt will do. They have been unable to keep pace with President Wilson in changing opinions on important matters. Either Hughes or Roosevelt would satisfy them.

Henry D. Estabrook, of New York, is the only opponent of Senator Cummins in the primaries here. Mr. Estabrook's managers are claiming most insistently that he will carry both Minnesota and North Dakota, and possibly Nebraska, where he was born.

NEW SECRETARY OF WAR.



Newton D. Baker, ex-Mayor of Cleveland, who has been selected by President Wilson to fill the post made vacant by the resignation of Lindley M. Garrison.

BAKER NAMED AS SECRETARY OF WAR

Continued from page 1

cause he regarded it as a personal slap at him.

An offer of the War Secretaryship was made to Mr. Baker by telegram several days ago, after the President had spent more than three weeks carefully going over a long list of those suggested to succeed Mr. Garrison. Mr. Baker accepted, and, upon being notified today that he would be nominated, telegraphed that he would be in Washington Thursday.

Selection of Mr. Baker is understood to have been discussed by President Wilson with Colonel E. M. House soon after the latter's arrival here this morning.

The thirty-day period for which Secretary General Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff, was designated Secretary of War interim, will expire March 11.

Candidate for Delegate.

Mr. Baker is at present a candidate for delegate to the Democratic National Convention in St. Louis, and is certain of election. He undoubtedly will have a prominent place in the deliberations in view of his Cabinet appointment. The new Secretary of War was only recently reflected head of the county executive committee of his party, following his resignation two years ago.

Mr. Baker was known as the original Wilson man in Ohio. At the time of the Baltimore convention in 1912, Julian Harmon, ex-Governor of Ohio, was a candidate for the Presidential nomination and controlled a majority of the Buckeye delegation, but Mr. Baker was for Wilson and swung with him a number of Northern Ohio delegates.

The successful fight which he personally led on the floor of the convention to prevent adoption of the unit rule saved these Ohio votes to Wilson and did much to make possible his nomination.

Baker, Peace Advocate.

Ignorant of Duties

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

Cleveland, March 6.—Peace, preparedness and silence form Newton D. Baker's policy in accepting the office of Secretary of War, as expressed today.

In announcing that he had accepted President Wilson's Cabinet offer, Mr. Baker asserted that he had no previous knowledge of the duties of the office, but indicated a resolute determination to keep mum on subjects of national affairs during such an international crisis as the present.

"I have always been a peace advocate," he said today. "I believe in peace and in the proper enforcement of the laws of peace—by force, if necessary."

It would not be proper for me to talk about the policy of the War Department. Congress now has the matter of national defense under consideration. The Secretary of War talks to Congress only through the President."

Ardent Peace Advocate.

Besides formerly having been a peace advocate, Mr. Baker recently added to the gaiety of things Democratic by declaring something ought to be done to save the Democratic party, which is a dismal failure. He included this in a message to Senator Pomeroy urging Congress to back Wilson in his stand for American rights on the high seas.

Mr. Baker was born at Martinsburg, W. Va., December 2, 1871, which makes him forty-five. This slim little man, with a lightning-bow and whimsical eyes, who recently got through being Cleveland's Mayor, has had a remarkable career. He is possessed of a clear, analytical mind that has been called the most intellectual in the country.

Here are stepping stones in Baker's career: Graduated from Johns Hopkins and Washington and Lee universities; practiced law in Martinsburg until he got the job of secretary to former Postmaster General Wilson; came to Cleveland in 1897 and tied up with Tom L. Johnson; became first assistant city solicitor January 1, 1903; elected solicitor three times; became Mayor of Cleveland in 1911 by the biggest majority ever given a Mayorality winner; re-elected Mayor in 1913; quit office January 1, 1916.

Always a Tenacious Fighter.

Baker's struggle upward has been chiefly marked by a perseverance that was indomitable. His fight to carry out Tom Johnson's idea of a "city on a hill" characterized his public service in Cleveland. He fought hard for the people in the long traction war. He was victorious in his battle for home rule for Ohio cities. He won the famous lake front case. He put his shoulder to the municipal ownership wheel with the three-cent line plan.

He married Elizabeth Leopold, of Pottstown, Penn., July 3, 1902. They have three children, Jack, aged nine; Betty, ten; and Margaret, four.

SENATE TO HEED CITY TAXPAYERS

Hearing on Bills to Save
\$12,000,000 Up on
Wednesday.

(From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.)

Albany, March 6.—The Senate City Committee will hold a public hearing on Wednesday on the New York City bills introduced by Senator Brown as the result of his investigation of the financial condition of the city. The hearing will be held in the Senate chamber. The measures were introduced in the Legislature with the intention of saving the taxpayers of the city approximately \$12,000,000 a year.

In the Senate to-night Senator Wagner, the minority leader, took advantage of a primary enrollment bill introduced by Senator Horton to lay the upstate members of the Legislature for their discrimination against New York City. The bill provided machinery for the enrollment of persons who had moved to other districts before primary day. It also provided for the personal appearance of the voter in New York City, but made this detail optional with the election officers in other parts of the state.

Senator Wagner claimed the bill was another piece of discrimination aimed at New York City. He finally succeeded in getting the bill referred back to the Judiciary Committee.

Concrete efforts to solve the prison problems relating to housing and maintenance of prisoners are behind a bill introduced to-night by Senator Sage, chairman of the Finance Committee. Senator Sage's measure provides for the building of a new farm and industrial prison at either Reekman or Wingdale, to cost not more than \$1,250,000, of which sum \$100,000 is made available immediately with which to begin the work.

An important part of the bill, however, provides for the creation of a prison committee, to consist of Superintendent of Public Works Wotherpoon, State Architect Pilcher and the Superintendent of State Prisons, which is to have complete control of the selection of sites and plans for construction until the prisons are turned over to the state in finished form.

The bill, backed by the Citizens Union, to compel the city of New York and the New York Central Railroad to agree on a plan for the removal of the steam railroad tracks at grade on Eleventh Avenue, and west side of Manhattan, introduced to-night by Assemblyman Ellenbogen. Five years is given for the consummation of the work. Similar bills as this, to remove the so-called "Death Avenue" menace, have been introduced in the Legislature in the last several years.

Francis Confirmed
AS ENVOY TO RUSSIA

Senate Also Approves of Shea
as Ambassador to Chili.

Washington, March 6.—President Wilson's nomination of David R. Francis, of Missouri, to be Ambassador to Russia, was confirmed today by the Senate a few hours after it had been received from the White House. At the same time, Joseph H. Shea, of Indiana, was confirmed as Ambassador to Chili.

ON VIEW TO-DAY
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And a Collection of
Japanese Color Prints

by Hiroshige, Yoshitoshi, Sadahide Yamano and others.

Daily Sale—Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Monday, March 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, from Two o'clock each day.

HENRY A. HARTMAN, Auctioneer.

CITY HOME RULE IS BROWN'S PLAN

Bill to Amend Constitution
Gives Boards of Estimate
Wider Powers.

COUNTIES INCLUDED
IN PROPOSED CHANGE

Effect of Adoption Would Be to
Free Legislature of Many
Local Bills.

(From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.)

Albany, March 6.—Home rule for New York City became a possibility to-night by the introduction in the Senate of an amendment to the constitution which provides that the Legislature may confer upon cities and counties such powers of local legislation and administration as it sees fit. Senator Elton R. Brown, chairman of the legislative committee which recently investigated the financial condition of New York City, is sponsor for the new amendment.

The effect of the amendment, if it is adopted, will be to relieve the Legislature of the consideration of innumerable bills of purely local interest. In its preliminary report to the Legislature the Brown committee recommended that broad powers be conferred upon the Board of Estimate to enable it to abolish and consolidate departments in New York City. It was found, however, that the constitution stood in the way, as these departments are all statutory. The proposed amendment is intended to overcome this obstacle.

Confers Power to Alter Rule.

The resolution inserts in Section 1 of Article 12 of the constitution the provision that the Legislature may, by joint laws confer upon cities and counties powers of local legislation and administration as the Legislature may from time to time deem expedient.

It amends Section 26 of Article 3 by inserting the words "and by joint laws" before the words "may provide for another form of government for a county or counties not wholly included in a city, subject to the approval of the electors of such county or counties."

It also amends Section 27 of Article 3 so as to provide that the Legislature shall, by general laws, confer upon the boards of supervisors of the several counties of the state, such further powers of local legislation and administration as the Legislature may, from time to time, deem expedient.

Brown Explains Measure.

In explanation of the proposed amendment, Senator Brown made this statement:

"This amendment is intended to confer upon the Legislature power to extend the measure of home rule to cities and counties consistently with the public interest, as local sentiment demands. The calendars of the Legislature are crowded with bills for purely local relief. This is especially true of the larger cities, and counties in the neighborhood of cities, which really are suburban communities. This amendment is introduced because of constitutional objections to general legislation conferring upon New York City the power to consolidate and reduce departments at will. It is real and discharge of the obligation resting upon the New York committee to do all in its power to give relief to the city under the terms of the committee's report."

State's Powers Unaffected.

"Performance of the fundamental obligation by the state to protect the rights of citizens should not be jeopardized by fixed constitutional delegation of sovereign powers to municipalities. Under the amendment offered the Legislature may delegate the right to the municipality to enact such local legislation as it considers fit, and so long as the local administration is in harmony with the public interest, it is sure to be undisturbed. The knowledge that the power may be taken away if anything is done contrary to state-wide interest will act as a deterrent to enactment of any local legislation in violation of the state's policy and duty to citizens."

"In framing this amendment, it is intended to give great latitude, so that laws could be passed expressive of a local popular desire. Nothing has been intended more to hinder municipal progress in the more populous communities than insistence upon application of principles to their government which had their origin in and still are cherished by smaller communities."

Wagner for Wider Concessions.

Senator Wagner, minority leader, declared to-night that the Brown amendment was only half a remedy and that it fell far short of satisfying the public demand for home rule. The amendment, he said, contains no guarantee that home rule shall be given to the cities except when and to what extent the Legislature may deem expedient.

"A genuine amendment," he continued.

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PLAN TO RELIEVE
TIE-UP OF FREIGHT

Interstate Commission
Questions Shippers and
Railroad Men.

RUSH OF EXPORTS
CAUSED CONGESTION

Carriers Urge Embargo on Shipping Point—Merchants Want More Cars.

Washington, March 6.—Reasons and remedies for the recent Eastern freight congestion were discussed to-day before the Interstate Commerce Commission by representatives of the interested carriers, shippers and receivers of freight.

The discussion dealt chiefly with New York, but Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other seaport situations were also touched on. Railroad representatives proposed cutting down the free storage time allowed on freight in terminals and increasing the demurrage charges on cars not unloaded after a fixed period. The shippers and receivers of freight opposed this plan, declaring it would not relieve congestion, but would add burdens to the public.

Many reasons were assigned for the piling up of freight in the seaboard cities, including large export traffic, desire of carriers and others to obtain large supplies of coal, lack of sufficient track facilities around New York and of lighters in New York Harbor.

Howard Elliott, chairman of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, said the great increase in buying throughout the New Haven territory, the demand for raw materials and foodstuffs, and the desire of the road itself to get plenty of coal, was much to do with the recent congestion.

HE FIRED THREE SHOTS
AND GOT 3 MEXICANS

American Rancher and Wife
Escaped Without a Scratch.

Three Mexican soldiers, who crawled under an American rancher's house near Tampico and shot through the floor in an attempt to murder the American and his wife, were killed by the rancher, according to Charles E. Brewster, an ornithologist, of Washington, who returned yesterday on the Esperanza.

The American was William Ward, a Texan, who had started a half fruit ranch eighteen miles from Tampico. The attack was made three weeks ago by soldiers after they had raided a negro's cabin near by. The Mexicans, who were Communists, crawled under the house when he refused to surrender.

Ward barricaded his wife on the bed, where the mattress protected her from the bullets, and at the first lull in the firing he slipped out a rear window with his shotgun. Ward had only three shells, but he killed one soldier with each shot.

Ward and his wife fled to Tampico, where they boarded a ship for Galveston.

Patrolman Bennett Ends Life.

Patrolman John S. Bennett, attached to the MacDougal Street station, committed suicide at his home, 305 St. Ann's Avenue, The Bronx, by shooting himself. Bennett, who had been in the department since 1910 and had a clean record, appeared to be cheerful at luncheon. He went to his room to don his uniform, having to report at 4 o'clock. A few minutes later his wife found him dead.

Transportation and
Civilization—

By DR. FRANK CRANE

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Did you ever think how much CIVILIZATION is a matter of TRANSPORTATION?

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It takes you everywhere. And it brings to you STRANGERS, PAPERS, letters and the best of all creation.

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